IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT :

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE V.RAMKUMAR

TUESDAY, THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 2007 / 3RD ASWINA 1929

Crl.Rev.Pet.No. 680 of 2007()

CRA.663/2004 of SESSIONS COURT MANJERI (ADHOCII)
CC.1029/2001 of JUDL. MAGISTRATE OF FIRST CLASS COURT, PARAPPANANGADI

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REVN. PETITIONER:

PACHATT LAKSHMANAN, S/O.KORUKUTTY,
AGED 52, `JOSHI', PARAPPANANGADI,
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT.

BY ADV. SRI.HARISH R. MENON
SRI.K.T.SHYAMKUMAR

RESPONDENTS:

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1. STATE OF KERALA, REPRESENTED BY
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, HIGH COURT OF KERALA.

2. P.N. RAJAN, S/O.NANU, BAIJU NIVAS,
PUTHERIKKAL, ULLANAM AMSOM DESOM,
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT.

BY ADV. SRI.K.P.SUDHEER
SRI. K.S. SIVAKUMAR, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

THIS CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION HAVING BEEN FINALLY HEARD ON 25/09/2007, THE COURT ON THE SAME DAY PASSED THE FOLLOWING:

ORDER ON CRL. M.A. NO. 1964/2007 IN CRL. R.P. NO. 680/2007

DISMISSED

25.09.2007 SD/- V. RAMKUMAR, JUDGE.

V.RAMKUMAR, J.

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Crl.R.P. No. 680 OF 2007

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Dated this the 25th day of September, 2007

O R D E R

In this Revision filed under Section 397 read with Sec. 401 Cr.P.C. the petitioner who was the accused in C.C. No 1029 of 2001 on the file of the J.F.C.M, Parappanangadi challenges the conviction entered and the sentence passed against him for an offence punishable under Sec. 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act').

2. I heard the learned counsel for the Revision Petitioner and the learned Public Prosecutor.

3. The learned counsel appearing for the Revision Petitioner re-iterated the contentions in support of the Revision. The courts below have concurrently held that the cheque in question was drawn by the petitioner in favour of the complainant on the drawee bank, that the cheque was validly presented to the bank, that it was dishonoured for reasons which fall under Section 138 of the Act, that the complainant made a demand for payment by a notice in time in accordance with clause (b) of the proviso to Section 138 of the Act and that the Revision Petitioner/accused failed to make the payment within 15 days of receipt of the statutory notice. Both the courts have considered and rejected the defence set up by the revision petitioner while entering the above finding. The said finding has been recorded on an appreciation of the oral and documentary evidence. I do not find any error, illegality or impropriety in the finding so recorded concurrently by the courts below. The conviction was thus rightly entered against the petitioner.

4. What now survives for consideration is the question as to whether a proper sentence has been imposed on the Revision Petitioner. Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, I am, however,

inclined to modify the sentence imposed on the revision petitioner. Accordingly, if the revision petitioner pays to the first respondent complainant by way of compensation under Sec. 357 (3) Cr.P.C. a sum of Rs. 32,000/- (Rupees Thirty Two Thousand only) (giving credit to a sum of Rs.70,000/- already deposited before the trial court pursuant to orders of the appellate and revisional court and this amount shall be permitted to be withdrawn by the 2nd respondent/complainant) within five **months** from today, then he need to undergo only imprisonment till the rising of the court. If the revision petitioner commits default in making the payment as aforesaid, he shall undergo simple imprisonment for three months by way of default sentence.

5. Amount, if any, paid by the revision petitioner pursuant to the orders, passed by the lower appellate court shall be refunded to the petitioner.

This Revision is disposed of confirming the conviction but modifying the sentence as above.

V. RAMKUMAR, JUDGE.

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